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liquid, to the extent that it is soluble or miscible with the water-immiscible liquid and provided the overall carrier liquid mixture is still immiscible with water. It will generally be desired that this carrier is liquid (in the
5 absence of structurant) at temperatures of 15°C and above. It may have some volatility but its vapour pressure will generally be less than 4kPa (30 mmHg) at 25°C so that the material can be referred to as an oil or mixture of oils. More specifically, it is desirable in some embodiments, that
10 at least 80% by weight of the hydrophobic carrier liquid should consist of materials with a vapour pressure not over this value of 4kPa at 25°C.

It is preferred, e.g. for use in cosmetic formulations that
15 the hydrophobic carrier material includes a volatile liquid silicone, i.e. liquid polyorganosiloxane. To class as "volatile" such material should have a measurable vapour pressure at 20 or 25°C. Typically the vapour pressure of a volatile silicone lies in a range from 1 or 10 Pa to 2 kPa
20 at 25°C.

It is desirable to include volatile silicone because it gives a "drier" feel to the applied film after the composition is applied to skin.

25 Volatile polyorganosiloxanes can be linear or cyclic or mixtures thereof. Preferred cyclic siloxanes include polydimethylsiloxanes and particularly those containing from 3 to 9 silicon atoms and preferably not more than 7 silicon
30 atoms and most preferably from 4 to 6 silicon atoms, otherwise often referred to as cyclomethicones. Preferred

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linear siloxanes include polydimethylsiloxanes containing from 3 to 9 silicon atoms. The volatile siloxanes normally by themselves exhibit viscosities of below 10^{-5} m²/sec (10 centistokes), and particularly above 10^{-7} m²/sec (0.1 centistokes), the linear siloxanes normally exhibiting a viscosity of below 5×10^{-6} m²/sec (5 centistokes). The volatile silicones can also comprise branched linear or cyclic siloxanes such as the aforementioned linear or cyclic siloxanes substituted by one or more pendant $-O-Si(CH_3)_3$ groups. Examples of commercially available silicone oils include oils having grade designations 344, 345, 244, 245 and 246 from Dow Corning Corporation; Silicone 7207 and Silicone 7158 from Union Carbide Corporation; and SF1202 from General Electric.

The hydrophobic water-immiscible liquid carrier employed in many compositions herein can alternatively or additionally comprise non-volatile silicone oils, which include polyalkyl siloxanes, polyalkylaryl siloxanes and polyethersiloxane copolymers. These can suitably be selected from dimethicone and dimethicone copolyols. Selected polyalkylaryl siloxanes include short chain polysiloxanes, e.g. tri or tetrasiloxanes containing on average at least one phenyl group per siloxane unit, for example tetraphenyltrisiloxanes. Commercially available non-volatile silicone oils include Dow Corning 556, Dow Corning 200 series and DC704.

The water-immiscible liquid carrier may contain from 0 to 100% by weight of one or more liquid silicones. Some embodiments contain liquid silicones in at least 10%, better

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at least 15%, by weight of the whole composition. If
silicone oil is used, in some embodiments, volatile silicone
preferably constitutes from 10 to 100% of the weight of the
carrier liquid. In many instances, when a non-volatile
5 silicone oil is present, its weight ratio to volatile
silicone oil is chosen in the range of less than 3:1 such as
from 1:3 to 1:40, whereas in certain other embodiments, the
proportion of volatile silicone oils is from 0 to less than
10%, so that the weight ratio of non-volatile to volatile
10 silicone oils is greater than 10:1, such as from 15:1 to
∞:1. In other embodiments, liquid silicones are absent, or
present in only a small proportion of the water-immiscible
phase, such as up to 7 or 8% by weight. Accordingly, a
range of mixtures of silicone oils and non-silicone oils can
15 be employed as liquid carrier for structuring by the CHME
invention esters. Many of such mixture employ a weight
ratio of the silicone to non-silicone oils of from 4:1 to
1:4. The selection of carrier fluids is often made taking
into account the refractive index of the components of the
20 carrier fluid mixture, and the refractive index of a
particulate active constituent such as an antiperspirant or
of a water-miscible phase.

Silicon-free hydrophobic liquids can be used instead of, or
25 in some embodiments in addition to liquid silicones.
Silicon-free hydrophobic organic liquids which can be
incorporated include volatile or non-volatile liquid
aliphatic hydrocarbons such as mineral oils or hydrogenated
polyisobutene, often selected to exhibit a low viscosity.
30 Further examples of liquid hydrocarbons are polydecene and
paraffins and isoparaffins of at least 10 carbon atoms.